

The Times' Daily Short Story.

A BOY TRAMP

(Copyright, 1904, by C. B. Lewis.)

I had become a boy tramp through no fault of my own, and one afternoon as I rested 'neath the shade of a tree close to a farmhouse gate I saw a young man of about twenty leave the house by a bedroom window and make off, as if afraid of being observed. I did not know at the time that the family were away, and though his manner was furtive I did not suspect him of being a thief, but two hours later I was picked up on the highway and charged with having robbed the house.

They found nothing on me, of course, but I was taken to jail and held to await examination. This examination was delayed for a week, and during this time I got sight of the sheriff's son about the jail and at once spotted him as the person I had seen leave the farmhouse by the window. I was not only sure of his identity, but I at once denounced him to his father and mother, and for so doing was threatened with all sorts of pains and penalties.

The wife and mother came to my cell that evening, however, and, after exchanging the harsh words of the morning, she said:

"I am going to tell you something and ask you not to repeat it to any one. You are a poor and friendless boy, and they mean to find you guilty of this robbery. I do not believe you took the money, but others do. I am going to help you to escape from jail, and when you get out you must hurry right away and not be recaptured."

"But if I go they will surely say I am guilty," I protested.

"But that will be better than to be convicted. I am going to leave this chisel with you. Tonight you can dig through the brick walls at the end of the cells. If you dig from No. 4 you will come out in a storeroom which has a window looking out on a side street. Here is some money for you. If I were you I'd stay in the woods during the day and travel only at night, and keep south for the Ohio river."

She gave me ten silver half dollars and a big chisel and hurried away. Boy that I was, I suspected why she wanted to get rid of me. She had come to believe her son guilty; but, mother-like, she wanted to save him from punishment. I thought the matter over and then decided to go.

I was not locked in a cell at night, but had the range of the corridor, and after the turnkey had gone home for the night I began on the wall according to directions. It was only eight inches thick, and at the end of two hours I had a hole large enough to let me into the storeroom. This room was pretty well filled with old furniture, chests and boxes, but I could make out things pretty plainly. It was too early to go

out on the street yet, as an occasional pedestrian was passing, and I therefore sat down to wait. I took a seat on a large dry goods box, and at top of it, with its open side to the wall, was a smaller one.

Whatever induced me to move this smaller box about I don't know, but move it I did, and a minute later I discovered the missing tin box with the stolen money in it. The box had been stolen from the farmhouse by the sheriff's son and brought here to be secreted until the hue and cry had passed. My first impulse was to take it out with me and hand it over to the loser, but fortunately I remembered that it had been charged against me that I had hidden the money before the constable had had time to arrest me.

I put it back where I found it and opened the window and got out, and an hour later I knocked at the farmer's door and told him my story. While Mr. Davis, the loser, was overjoyed to get his money back and believed with me that he had been robbed by the sheriff's son, he also wanted to spare the boy's parents the shame and disgrace that exposure would bring.

It was finally decided that I should return to the jail for the box, and then I was to remain hidden in the farmhouse until it was safe to go on. Later on, when the matter had died out somewhat, Mr. Davis was to clear my reputation by "discovering" his box in another hiding place. I was about to leave the house to carry out my part of the scheme when the sheriff and a deputy rode up. My escape from jail had been discovered by accident, and they had come in pursuit. The sheriff was so put out and indignant over my jail breaking that he seized me by the collar and was about to make use of his riding whip on my back when Mr. Davis called a halt and told him the whole story.

The idea that his son was a thief, although he knew him to be somewhat tough, almost paralyzed the officer. He at first charged me with lying and was impatient to prove his words, but my demeanor soon convinced him that I spoke only the truth. The four of us rode to town and the jail and entered the storeroom. The box of gold was where I had left it, and no one unconnected with the jail could have found opportunity to put it there. The sheriff at once went to arouse his son and demand an explanation, but the young man had got a hint of the business and fled.

As Mr. Davis had recovered his money and as the sheriff made a great mystery over the case nothing was ever done about it. As no one appeared to prosecute me I was set at liberty after a few days, but it was given me very grudgingly. Not a single person except Mr. Davis came forward to speak a good word for me, and when the judge said I was at liberty to go he meantly added:

"And, young man, let this be a lesson to you to keep hands off property belonging to others." M. QUAD.

DRY DOCK FOR CAYITE.

Large Steel Structure Being Built For the Philippine Harbor.

The body of the largest steel floating dry dock in the world, which is being constructed for the United States government at the dock department of a steel company at Sparrows Point, Md., is now above the basin which has been dug for it, says the Baltimore News. This dry dock will be entirely of steel and will be used in Cavite harbor, Philippine Islands.

The dock is 500 feet long and 100 feet wide between walls, while the height of the walls will be sixty-four feet. It will cost \$1,124,000. Notwithstanding the many rainy days during the past winter, work has progressed rapidly, but this summer it will be pushed with all possible haste. The dry dock, it is expected, will be ready for delivery in the summer of 1905. It will dock a 16,000-ton war vessel, which is the largest in the United States navy, or a 20,000-ton merchant vessel. While the work possible for this big structure is immense, it will take very few men to man it, and a crew of eighteen men is all that will be required.

It will be necessary to tow the dock to its destination—the Philippines. In order to do this powerful vessels will be necessary. The government, however, has two very powerful tugs. It will take about five months for the structure to be towed to its destination. The distance around the Cape of Good Hope is 14,000 miles, and it is estimated that 100 miles a day will be covered.

Made Soup of a Congressman's Beans. Representative Thaddeus M. Mahon of Pennsylvania is laughing over a letter recently received from a nice old lady residing in his congressional district, saying the Washington Post. He sent a package of beans secured from his quota at the agricultural department to this lady, thinking she would like to plant them in her garden. In replying, the lady addressed the Pennsylvania, whose name was written indistinctly on the frank, as "Mr. Mac-klin." She said: "Those were splendid beans you sent me. I cooked them for dinner, and they made the finest soup I ever tasted. Thank you ever so much."

DOUBLE MURDER.

John Van Gorder and His Half Sister Found Dead at Angelica, N. Y.

Buffalo, May 5.—A special to the News from Angelica, N. Y., says:

"The bodies of John Van Gorder and his half sister, Miss Farnham, brother and half sister of former Senator Van Gorder of Buffalo, have been found in the sitting room of their home on a farm in West Almond.

"Mr. Van Gorder had been shot through the back and his sister was stabbed to death with a stiletto made from a file. The bodies were discovered by a neighbor, John Rice, who had gone to the place to borrow a farming implement.

"The district attorney was immediately notified and is now on the scene of the murder. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive of the double crime, as the house had been ransacked from end to end. Both the man and woman were fully clothed when killed, indicating that they had not retired when the burglars got into the house.

"A pile of charred papers was found in the center of the kitchen floor, evidence that the murderers tried to burn the building before they left it.

"A red handkerchief was found outside the door, and the officials are looking for the murderer among the laborers employed on the Shawmut railroad extension."

Hare and Hound.

A funny hare and hound story is told in an English paper. A very nervous puppy was being entered with a pack of harriers. She was alone when the hare came down the road in a tremendous hurry. The hound saw the hare and bolted, and for some yards the novel sight was seen of a hound apparently being hunted by the hare.

Hearing a Fly Walk.

It said that a fly makes 400 strokes per second with its wings, and it has been proved that by the use of the microphone you can hear a fly walk!

Alpine Gardens.

On the summits of the Rigi and Pilatus Alpine gardens are to be maintained hereafter for purposes of botanical study and for the preservation and propagation of rare Swiss plants.

An Easy Way to Cure Splitting Headaches.

If headache sufferers would do a little hard thinking, they would surely learn that headaches of all kinds are simply results of warning signals—of far more serious trouble. Usually headache means that the blood and nerves are poisoned by an inactive and sluggish liver. Don't become one of the habitual headache sufferers, who explain their condition by saying, "Oh, I am subject to headaches. I always get headaches if I get excited, or it is too noisy." There is no need of it, either. Stop taking headache powders and powerful drugs that may relieve, but leave you in worse condition in the end. Put your liver in good shape, so that it will carry off foul secretions and remove properly the bile elements from the blood. Use Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills and you won't have headaches. Why? Just because these little pills are Nature's true laxative, and a positive cure for a torpid liver. They assist digestion, unload the bile ducts and cure headache by first removing the cause. Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills cure headache, constipation and biliousness in one night. Price 25 cents at dealers.

All genuine signed W. F. Smith.

SMITH'S BUCHU LITHIA PILLS
A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND ALL FORMS OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER ILLS.
AT ALL DEALERS—25 CENTS.
A CURE AT THE PEOPLES PRICE.

A RECORD ON THE RAIL.

Train Covers a Hundred and Eleven Miles in an Hour.

SUSPECTED SPEED LIMIT BEATEN.

President of Michigan Central Railroad Furnished Record Breaking Train on a Wager—Pilot Engine Ran Ahead, Switches Not Spiked, but Best Road Equipment Was Provided.

O. W. Rugges, general passenger agent of the Michigan Central railroad, recently sent out official figures received from the operating department of the road respecting a run made by Mr. Ledyard's special train, which broke the world's record. The run was made a few days ago from Niagara Falls to Chicago, and, according to the dispatchers' train sheets, a maximum speed of 111.90 miles was attained and kept up for a distance of 3.73 miles from Crisman to Lake, Ind., says a Chicago special dispatch.

In view of recent experiments in high speed made by the Pennsylvania, which resulted, it is said, in demonstrating that 95.4 miles an hour is the limit possible in modern railroading, the performance of Mr. Ledyard's special train is amazing. The special carried Mr. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central railroad; Mr. Newman, president of the New York Central, and Mr. Truesdale, president of the Lackawanna.

The performance is said to have resulted from an argument which arose regarding the physical condition of the various roads. President Newman maintained that the Lake Shore roadbed and track represented the acme of development in the art of railroad construction and that Lake Shore trains were, therefore, capable of greater speed than any other.

President Ledyard declared that the Lake Shore's physical condition was no better than the Michigan Central's, and asserted that if he desired to do so he could with the very train they were on break world's speed records and at the same time demonstrate that the discipline of the Michigan Central was of the highest type.

The wager was accepted, and the only precautions taken by the president were to run a "pilot" engine ahead of the train and give ample notice of the schedule which he was going to try to maintain. Switches were not spiked, but the best road equipment was provided.

The distance between Niagara Falls, Ont., and Windsor, 255.68 miles, was made in 101½ minutes, or at the rate of 70.70 miles an hour, excluding stops. The distance from Brownsville to Springfield, 5.20 miles, was made in 3 minutes, or at the rate of 104 miles an hour, establishing a world's record. Between Bismarck and Rodney, 4.40 miles, was made in 2½ minutes, or at the rate of 105 miles an hour.

From Poligon to Niles the run was at the rate of 98.70 miles an hour. From Niles to Chicago, including stops and delays in entering the city, an average speed of 46.07 miles an hour for 32.62 miles was maintained. Outside of the 111.90 miles an hour attained on one portion of this stretch of road the best performance of the section was 4.07 miles, from Furnessville to Porter, at the rate of 81.40 miles an hour. The average speed, excluding stops, for the entire distance from Niagara Falls to Chicago, 471.61 miles, was 60.87 miles, including stops 55.31 miles, or nearly six miles an hour faster than the schedule of the Twentieth Century Limited, the twenty-hour Chicago-New York train over the Lake Shore and New York Central railroads.

Coal Used by Japan's Ships.

English coal is used as far as possible on Japanese warships because the Japanese coal gives out much more smoke.

Old Age in Brazil.

All the people in Brazil have unusual respect for old age. Young men take care of old women, and old men receive much attention.

Self Preservation.

A recent thief, according to one of the British dailies, when pursued hid in an empty chimney case. This, says the London Punch, is the faintest of self preservation at its strongest.

THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION

The Achievements of Individuals and Nations Faithfully Recorded by This Encyclopedia of Society.

By FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF, Director of Exhibits, World's Fair.

"The wisdom of all ages is none too great for the world's work." In this single salient sentence, uttered in his famous address at Buffalo in September, 1901, President McKinley described the object and the result of expositions.

A modern universal exposition is a collection of the wisdom and achievements of the world, for the inspection of the world, for the study of its experts, by which they may make comparisons and deduction and develop plans for future improvements and progress. Such a universal exposition might well be called an encyclopedia of society. It constitutes a classified, compact, indexed compendium of the achievements and ideas of society in all phases of its activity, extending to the most material as well as the most refined. It offers illustrations covering the full field of social performance, from the production of the shoes on our feet and the pavement beneath them to a presentation of the rarest and most delicate creations of the brains and hands of men in what are called the fine arts of civilization.

The Universal Exposition in St. Louis in 1904 will be such a social encyclopedia in the most comprehensive and accurate sense. It will give to the world in revised and complete details "a living picture of the artistic and industrial development at which mankind has arrived" and will actually provide "a new starting point from which all men may direct future exertions." It will present for the inspection of specialists in all lines of industrial and social endeavor and for the public an assembly of the best which the world has done and has to show in industry, art and science, and, what is very important, it will offer these achievements of society, these trophies of civilization, in a highly selected, accurately classified array.

The creators of the St. Louis Exposition have had the experience of all previous great expositions by which to plan and effect its high organization. The continuous and repeated burden of the message of experience handed down by all expositions has been more perfect, more effective classification and arrangement of exhibits.

The classification of the St. Louis Exposition has been prepared to present a sequential synopsis of the developments that have marked man's progress. On its bases will be assembled the most highly organized exposition the world has yet seen. The St. Louis classification is divided into 10 departments, 144 groups and 807 classes. These grand departments in their order will record what man has accomplished at this time with his faculties, industry and skill and the natural resources at his command in the environment in which he has been placed.

At the head of the Exposition classification has been placed Education, through which man enters social life. Second comes Art, showing the condition of his culture and development. Liberal Arts and Applied Sciences are placed third, to indicate the result of his education and culture, illustrate his tastes and demonstrate his inventive genius, scientific attainment and artistic expression. These three departments equip him for the battle and prepare him for the enjoyments of life. The raw material departments, Agriculture, Horticulture, Mining and Forestry, show how man conserves the forces of nature to his uses. The Department of Manufactures will show what he has done with them; the Department of Machinery the tools he has used. The Department of Transportation will show how he overcomes distances and secures access to all parts of the world. The Department of Electricity will indicate the great forces he has discovered and utilized to convey power and intelligence. And so through the several departments to Anthropology, in which man studies man; and to Social Economy, which will illustrate the development of the human race, how it has overcome the difficulties of civilization and solved problems in which society is involved.

Last is placed physical culture, in which man, his intelligence having reached the supreme point, is able to treat himself as an animal, realizing that his intellectual and moral constitutions require a sound physical body to prompt them to the proper performance of their function.

Education is the keynote of the Universal Exposition of 1904. Each department of the world's labor and development will be represented at St. Louis, classified and installed in such manner that all engaged or interested in such branch of activity may come and see, examine, study and go away advised. Each of the separate sections of the Exposition will be an equivalent of—or, rather, will be in actuality a comprehensive and most effective object lesson in—the line of industrial and social achievement and progress which its presents.

Cost of Seeing the World's Fair. From any point within 300 miles of St. Louis a person may travel to the World's Fair this year, view the wonders of the Exposition for three days and expend the same money he would pay in any other year for train fare alone. This is an absolute fact.

The Western Passenger Association has agreed on a ten day excursion rate, 250 miles or more from St. Louis, for one and one-fifth fare for the round trip.

A NEW SKIN IN 45 DAYS

ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, ITCHING PILES, TETTER, BARBERS' ITCH.

Any skin disease completely eradicated. A sufferer literally covered is cleared off and permanently cured in 45 days' time—a new skin practically was grown—no pain—smearing or itching during the cure.



WE VOUCH FOR THIS

In the case of Mr. Henry Walters shown here, photographed in his diseased condition, (psoriasis, a species of eczema), he was almost entirely covered. The trouble started in three small spots and did not spread beyond this for eight years. Then it suddenly raged all over.

It raged more or less in this way for ten years, and was afterward entirely cleared away in about 6 weeks time by D. D. D. and no taint of the disease has appeared since—over two years ago.

We know this to be exactly as stated.

Red Cross Pharmacy, RICKERT & WELLS, Props.

This result can be accomplished with any skin affection. Barrels of blood medicine can do nothing for a skin disease. Nine out of ten manifestations in the skin are local, parasitic in nature and absolutely curable by this new prescription. D. D. D. is a clean liquid prescription sopped or atomized over the affected spots twice daily.

This preparation has our unqualified endorsement. We are recommending it with much excellent results. The cures already effected are having wide-spread influence in this section. If you have a skin affection—come to the store. It will be the means of making you a happier human being.

RED CROSS PHARMACY,

Rickert & Wells, Proprietors,

160 North Main Street,

Barre, Vermont.

AFTER ODELL'S SEAT

John B. Stanchfield Candidate For Governorship.

DAVID B. HILL BEHIND HIM.

Strong Possibility That Elmira Man, Who Once Before Headed State Ticket, Will Be Nominated by the Democratic Convention.

New York, May 6.—The Tribune says: "John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, who was defeated in 1900, when he headed the state ticket, by Governor Odell, is to be the Democratic candidate for governor again next fall.

"Ex-Senator Hill has offered him his support for the nomination, and he has told Mr. Hill that he will be glad to make the race a second time.

"Mr. Stanchfield believes that if he can placate Charles F. Murphy and get the Tammany men into line for him he will win, whether the state is carried for the Democratic national ticket or not. He thinks that the best way to get on good terms with Mr. Murphy is to get into more intimate relations with Mr. Murphy's friends.

with Mr. Murphy's friends. He has had Mr. Hill's offer under advisement ever since the state convention adjourned, during which time he has carefully studied the election figures of two years ago, when Bird S. Coler was defeated by Governor Odell by a slender margin.

"Mr. Stanchfield's admirers have assured him that he has an excellent chance to be elected. Mr. Hill has told his friends that Mr. Stanchfield is the most available man for the nomination and that, as he represents the southern tier and the anti-slavery counties, he is sure to poll a large vote between Dunkirk and Middletown along the

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Pennsylvania border. "His nomination is expected to allay the criticism of the up-state Democrats, who think that too much recognition is being given to New York and Brooklyn. This city has the state and executive committee chairman. The nomination of Mr. Stanchfield is designed to 'even things up.' Senator McCarren is pleased over the prospect that the candidate will be Mr. Stanchfield, as he and Mr. Stanchfield have had confidential relations for years."

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

They Meet Prepared For a Hot Encounter.

Hartford, Conn., May 6.—In anticipation of an unusually interesting state convention at the Auditorium, Democrats from every part of Connecticut poured into Hartford, thronging the rooms of the state central committee at the Allyn House, and also the headquarters of Alexander Troup, the state leader of the movement in favor of the nomination of William R. Hearst for the presidency.

The convention will choose two state delegates at large, four district delegates and eight county delegates to the St. Louis convention. Whether they will be for Mr. Hearst or for Judge Parker of New York can only be determined by the convention itself, as the party leaders admit that they are unable to accurately analyze the returns of town caucuses which named the delegates.

Hearst Carries Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., May 6.—William R. Hearst carried the Iowa Democratic convention by a majority of more than 150 votes. Hearst resolutions were adopted, Hearst delegations from the contesting counties were seated, and Hearst delegates were selected. The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit.

The convention was bolstered, and the orators, of whom there were many on both sides, were hissed, some of them being driven from the stage. M. J. Wade, the only Democratic congressman from Iowa, and J. B. Sullivan, formerly candidate for governor, and others appealed to their party in vain against instructions.

Hearst's supporters would listen to no compromise, and Wade and Sullivan were kept out of the delegation, which is headed by J. M. Parsons of Rock Rapids. The other delegates at large are General J. B. Weaver, Judge F. M. Carr, and S. B. Wadsworth.

Payne Calls Committee Together. Washington, May 6.—Postmaster General Payne, acting chairman of the Republican national committee, and Secretary Elmer Dover of the committee, have issued a call for a meeting of the national committee at Chicago, June 15.

Florida Oranges.

Florida produces fifty-six varieties of oranges and has a crop of from 4,000,000 to 7,000,000 boxes a year.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Tested and tried for over 60 years. A regular doctors' medicine. Of course you know it. Then do not forget it. **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**